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# The Times

THE MORNING TIMES gives all the news. It is supplied by the United Press and the Bennett Cable Service, supplemented by the Associated Press Service. The Morning Times leads in News.

VOL. 1. NO. 21.

WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 28, 1895.

ONE CENT

## QUAY IS STILL THE BOSS

### Harmony Patched Up Between the Pennsylvania Factions.

## ALL SURRENDER TO QUAY

### Finding Themselves Certainly Defeated, the Hastings-Magee-Martin Combine Abandon the Fight and Quay Is Placed in Nomination for the State Chairmanship.

Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 28.—The day of the Republican State convention, which shall decide who shall control the party organization in Pennsylvania, arrived, and, as though in conformity with a bright morning, rays of harmony have penetrated the lines of the Quay and administration factions. The battle will be fought out entirely on the convention floor, but when it is considered that the factions have agreed to occupy one hall and abide by the votes of the delegates in deciding the issue, it can be seen that a practical unification has occurred.

From before midnight until 5 o'clock this morning the delegates from every faction were together in the Commonwealth Hotel, in an endeavor to patch up matters. The desire to hold the conference was manifested by both sides. The conference was presided over by the delegates of Philadelphia, State Senator E. J. Potts, and ex-Congressman Yardley, of Bucks county, for the administration, and ex-State Chairman Cooper, of Delaware county; Judge Miller, of Mercer, and Lieut. Gov. Lyon, of Allegheny, for the Quay forces. After much discussion and the rejection of numerous propositions by both sides, it was agreed to set the Philadelphia and Wyoming delegates of each faction and give them half a vote each at the convention. This will be six half votes and will give the contestants equal representation. It was also decided that the interest of harmony none but delegate contestants and no newspaper men shall be admitted to the convention hall (Opera House.)

The Quay conference put forward the name of Lieut. Gov. Watres for temporary chairman, but this was not acceptable to the other side, and then it was agreed that the organization of the convention shall be decided by the vote of the delegates.

## HARMONY IN THE AIR

There was a noticeable absence of Hastings badges and Hastings enthusiasm this morning. Everything seems to point to Quay's success. The compromise conference has apparently cleared the atmosphere, and there seems to be no reason to believe that the judicial state which bears the names of the new superior court judges appointed by Gov. Hastings will not go through unbroken.

The reason advanced for the Quay men is that to defeat anyone of the judges would be to let down the bars and lead to endless confusion, as the claims of candidates from all sections of the State would then be pressed by their adherents. It is the desire of the Quay people, who claim to have a working majority of the convention, to rest their victory on the election of Senator Quay to the State chairmanship.

It was 11:50 o'clock when State Chairman Gilkeson called for order. The heat was intense, but the discomfort of the delegates was not allowed to interfere with the usual banter, the services of the musicians having been dispensed with by mutual consent. It was with difficulty that Chairman Gilkeson succeeded in persuading people who were not delegates to clear the floor, but he finally succeeded, and then one of the galleries filled up with the several hundred men, including members of the State committee, in whose favor the rule excluding spectators has been sustained.

At this time Senator Quay removed his coat, and was cheered as he stood up to do so, many others following his example. It was then seen that Gov. Hastings was vigorously wielding a fan on which was inscribed an advertisement with the heading, "Keep Cool and Vote for Quay."

Senator Quay nominated Representative John H. Robinson for temporary chairman, and Speaker of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives Walton nominated Henry Hall, of Pittsburg, for the same office.

While ex-State Chairman Cooper, of Delaware county, was seconding the nomination of Representative Robinson for temporary Chairman Senator Quay got up from his seat, and, advancing toward Gov. Hastings, shook the governor's hand and whispered something pleasant in his ear.

The Governor and the Senator smiled simultaneously. This evidence of a restoration of peace between the two factions was heartily cheered.

The Governor, taken entirely by surprise, warmly grasped the Senator's hand, and Cooper had to stop until order could be restored.

## FIRST BLOOD FOR QUAY

The voice of the delegates for temporary chairman of the convention, which was the first test of the strength of the respective factions, showed 163 2-3 votes for Robinson and 133 1-3 for Hall. This is a Quay victory and shows that the Senator has an actual majority of the delegates.

It was first blood for Quay, and the convention went wild. Cheer after cheer arose and when Harry Hall moved that Robinson be chosen by acclamation, and Governor Hastings seconded the motion, there was another scene.

Hats, fans, and handkerchiefs waved amid the hurrah. When Chairman Gilkeson named Cooper and Hall a committee to escort Robinson to the chair there was another sound of cheers. Robinson was then

## MORE CONDEMNING EVIDENCE.

### Terrible Discoveries at the Holmes House Near Indianapolis.

Cincinnati, Aug. 28.—A special from Indianapolis this morning says: The county coroner and the police have gone to Irvington to get together all of the remains of the Pataki body and collect the mass of evidence that is developing against H. H. Holmes. A complete circumstantial case is possible.

The identity of Holmes as the man who occupied the house in Irvington has been completely established so far as recognition of photographs is conclusive. The family of Ed Branham, who occupied the house after Holmes left it, suspect that other bodies may be found. Mrs. McKee says that she could not cook in the kitchen because the odors were so bad when she first moved in, and that the children could not play in the barn because of a stench there.

The kitchen odors are explained by the discovery of the bones last night, but the barn is thirty yards from the house. The last seen of Holmes from Irvington was about the 11th of October, when early in the morning George Armstrong, a laborer, saw him emerge from the house.

## OIL TANKS ON FIRE.

### Standard Company Sustains a Loss in Alexandria.

(Special to The Times.)

Alexandria, Va., Aug. 28.—Considerable commotion was created this morning by the discovery of smoke issuing from the plant of the Standard Oil Company.

An alarm was instantly turned in, which was responded to by the entire department. The flames, owing to the combustible nature of the buildings and surroundings, spread rapidly, and the dense smoke from the oil saturated boards retarded the efforts of the firemen.

The fire was first discovered at 8:45 a. m., and almost immediately the smoke penetrated the entire city. After several hours of hard work the flames were confined to the wagon-house and outbuildings. The entire plant, except the tanks, was burned, entailing a loss of about \$5,000; no insurance.

The efforts of the firemen, who worked at the greatest disadvantage, owing to the density of the smoke, saved the tanks and other vessels filled with oil and prevented what might have been a disastrous conflagration.

## ORGANIZER KILLED.

### Disturbance in a Meeting Results in a Horrible Murder.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 28.—Theodore B. Gilliam, of Indianapolis, supreme organizer of the Oriental League, was killed by an unknown man at midnight last night in a fight at Slaughter's Park, caused by the element of some disorderly spectators from an open air performance under the direction of Gilliam.

Gilliam was endeavoring to organize a local branch here and the show was given for the purpose of attracting a crowd. A man named Barnett and two companions were ejected from the grounds for creating a disturbance. After the performance Gilliam was attacked and stabbed from behind, the knife blade entering the neck, causing a wound which caused his death in a few minutes.

The police are searching for Barnett and his companions. Gilliam was 38 years of age and leaves a wife and three children residing in Indianapolis.

## COMPLAINS AGAINST ENGLAND.

### His Royal Highness the Sultan Expresses Supreme Displeasure.

London, Aug. 28.—A dispatch from Constantinople to the Pall Mall Gazette confirms the statement previously made that the Porte has complained to France and Russia of England's attitude in regard to Armenia.

The Gazette's dispatch adds that the dispatch sent by the Sultan to the French and Russian diplomats bitterly complaining that Great Britain's discourteous and unbecoming attitude is derogatory to the prestige of the Sultan. He therefore appeals to Russia and France to use their good offices to induce Great Britain to modify her attitude.

The replies of the French and Russian representatives, however, do not favor Turkey's contention or give the Sultan any encouragement.

## FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED.

### Judge Byington's House Burned and Family Missing.

Springville, Neb., Aug. 28.—Word has been received at this place that the house of Judge W. W. Byington, residing ten miles southeast of this place, has been found burned to the ground and the family missing.

A heavy thunder storm passed over that locality on Tuesday evening, and it is thought by some that lightning might have struck the house and all burned in it. Some think there has been foul play, as Mr. Byington is a gardener who uses irrigation from a creek which has been tampered with.

## BOULDER ON THE TRACK.

### Bad Smashup on the Colorado Midland Road.

Leadville, Col., Aug. 28.—Went came very near being a serious accident occurred last evening on the Colorado Midland, between this place and Granite. The California express coming West was struck by a bug roler that had rolled down the mountain side, completely telescoping the baggage car and one end of the snoker. Luckily only three persons were caught in the wrecked cars. A Mr. F. J. O'Connor, supposed to be a banker of New York, has died of his injuries, and two persons whose names are not learned, were dangerously if not fatally injured.

## STILL AFTER SWEATSHOPS.

### Better Quarters Provided or Shops Will Be Closed.

Philadelphia, Aug. 28.—The factory inspectors are still on the hunt for "sweat shops." Yesterday in a place at No. 335 South Third street, run by L. Blumenthal, they discovered two illiterate boys at work. They cause the violation of the compulsory education act, and the inspectors made a note of it. Other places visited were found to be overcrowded, and the inspectors directed the proprietors to either secure larger quarters or reduce the number of employees.

Next week the inspectors will attend the convention of factory inspectors, to be held in Providence, R. I. After their return certificates will be issued to those who have complied with the law. Those who have not done so will have to shut up shop. A majority, it is expected, will comply with the law. This is their busy season, and they do not want to take any chance about having their business interfered with.

## SUMMER PORTRAITS.



Secretary Morton.

## ECUADOR'S WAR IS ENDED

### Mertanza Is Appointed Military and Civil Chief.

## PATRIOTS WERE VICTORIOUS

### Sarasti's Government Has Evacuated Quito, Which Is Now in the Hands of the New Power—Federal Troops Disbanded and Many Were Killed in Engagements.

New York, Aug. 28.—A special cable dispatch to the Times from Guayaquil, Ecuador, says:

The war in Ecuador is virtually ended. Quito has pronounced in favor of Gen. Alfaro.

Gen. Alfaro has been appointed, temporarily, military and civil chief of the city. The forces of the conservative government fled in fearful disorder at the approach of the patriots.

The first act of these, on their assumption of the government, was to liberate all political prisoners.

The policy of the conquest succeeded one another quickly. The patriots, under Luis Alfaro, defeated, at Giron, 700 Quito troops, commanded by Col. Vega. Among the 200 prisoners taken, the greater number were young men of Cuenca, and officers.

The victors made, on July 26, a triumphant entry into Cuenca.

Then Gen. Alfaro telegraphed to Guayaquil from Ambato, information for the council of ministers, that many patriots had arrived from Quito with detailed reports of the condition of affairs there. Col. Antonio Polanco was among them.

Quito was under a reign of terror. The troops, excited by their chiefs, had committed atrocities.

Then Gen. Sarasti's absurd government evacuated Quito, flying toward the north and vainly attempting to carry prisoners from Panapico in his train.

Alfaro received a pressing request from the patriots of Quito to send immediately a force of cavalry to protect the foreign interests there and assume authority.

The conservatives fled to the north in order to seek for an asylum in Colombia.

Two hundred Quito troops disbanded as they left the city.

Alfaro, with his constant aim to prevent unnecessary loss of men, sent to Quito, Dr. Alvarez Ariana, the special peace envoy of the council of ministers. The result of his mission has been told. Quito submitted at once to Alfaro.

Guayaquil's government has issued a decree making responsible for all the war expenses those who insisted on sustaining the conservative government.

In the battle of Portete about 100 men were killed. Among the most eminent of them were Col. Hector Bravo and Abel Landino. Col. Munoz Verna was wounded.

## WATER WORKS TRAGEDY.

### Tellis, Who Was Wounded Yesterday, Died This Morning.

Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 28.—A special from Wapakoneta, Ohio, says:

The excitement of Tuesday has not abated. On each street corner can be seen groups of men discussing the terrible tragedy. Joshua Tellis, the leader of the strikers, and who claimed his home was in Pittsburg, died this morning from the effects of the shot he received.

Albert Siferd, of this city, is dangerously low and cannot live. He received one of the shots from Lou Van Skiver's revolver. Van Skiver is very low and the doctors claim that blood poisoning may set in from the wounds which he received at the hands of the strikers. The mayor has sworn in extra police.

Extra for Labor Day.

Steamer Richmond will leave same as regular schedule, 9 a. m.

## BALTIMORE BOULEVARD.

### Work Begun To-day on the Other End of the Road.

Baltimore, Aug. 28.—Work will be begun to-day on the Baltimore end of the Baltimore and Washington boulevard (Columbia & Maryland Electric Railway). The Shaffer, Nichols & Watkins Company of New York, have been given the contract for this section of the line, which will extend from the city limits to Ellicott City, about ten miles.

Work was begun last week on the Washington end by M. F. Tait, of Washington. It is the intention to equip and operate the Washington and Baltimore end of the road when finished while the work is in progress on the middle sections. A contract for 13,000 tons of steel rails has been awarded to the Johnson Company, of Lorain, Ohio. The major part of these are to be eighty-five-pound T rails.

## KILLED FOR HIS REFUSAL

### James Getty Shot and Killed by Alexander Hutchison.

He Declined to Carry Out a Deal for the Sale of the Hotel Willey. The Prisoner Committed.

Pittsburg, Aug. 28.—Alexander Hutchison shot James Getty, Jr., at the latter's office in the Wholesale liquor establishment at First avenue and Cherry alley, at 9:30 o'clock this morning.

Committing the deed, Hutchison went directly to the county jail where he gave himself up to Ross McAleese. The police department, not knowing that Hutchison had surrendered, sent a general alarm throughout Pittsburg and Allegheny City and to the officers of every town within a radius of twenty-five miles of the city.

Assistant Superintendent of Police Wagner learned from the employees in Getty's place, of the business that the men had quarreled over the sale to Hutchison, by Getty, of the Hotel Willey, on Sixth street, on which Hutchison paid \$200 to hold the bargain. Hutchison it appears, used the debt and came to Getty's place this morning to demand the return of the money.

This demand Getty refused to comply with, whereupon Hutchison drew a revolver and shot Getty down in his tracks. Hutchison immediately left the store and Getty was carried across the street to the Homeopathic Hospital, where he expired within a few minutes.

Warden McAleese, at the jail, states that Hutchison arrived there at 9:45 o'clock, and after handing over the revolver and other private effects, stated that he had killed James Getty and asked to be locked up. Hutchison, the warden stated, was perfectly sober, but extremely nervous. The warden notified the coroner, and a commitment for the prisoner was made out.

THE CHIEF ACCUSERS.

He believed that the governors, who are the chief accusers of the federal judiciary, were merely putting into language the hostile feeling of certain of their constituents toward the federal courts, and that for such feeling, the criticisms would hardly have been uttered. It would be his endeavor to show that much of the present hostility to the federal courts can be traced to causes over which these courts can exercise no control. He quoted the enforcement of the fugitive slave law before abolition and the protection of the negro in his electoral and civil rights after that event, as historical instances, showing how federal courts may be subjected to most severe criticisms without just grounds.

He then reviewed the reasons why their mere jurisdiction has created a deep impression in many parts of the country that the evils due to corporation are fostered by them. The marvelous material development of the last two generations, he said, had been effected by the organization and enforced co-operation of simple elements that for a long time previous had been separately used.

In discussing the relations of the federal courts to organized labor, Judge Taft said that as a matter of fact there is nothing in any Federal decision directed against the organization of labor to maintain

DEAD ANIMALS FILLED IT.

### Horrible Discovery in Mishawaka's City Reservoir.

South Bend, Ind., Aug. 28.—For several years Mishawaka, a small place three miles east of South Bend, has been visited annually by contagious diseases, causing many deaths. About three months ago an epidemic of diphtheria broke out, which quickly spread over the entire village, with many fatal cases.

No one has been able to explain the cause of the deadly epidemic until last week, when the source was accidentally discovered. Workmen engaged on an electric plant were obliged to shut off the water and drain the large pit or reservoir, from which the water mains of Mishawaka are supplied. Here an awful condition was discovered. The bed to the pit was covered with dead fish, snakes, dogs, cats and other dead animals. Workmen who attempted to clean the pit were overcome.

All of the water used in Mishawaka was drawn through this mass of decaying animal matter.

wages and to secure terms of employment otherwise favorable. The courts recognize the right of men for a lawful purpose to combine, to leave their employment at the same time and to use the inconvenience this may cause to their employer as a legitimate weapon in the frequently recurring controversy as to the amount of wages. It is only when the combination is for unlawful purposes that it has received the condemnation of the Federal and State courts.

## THE RAILWAY STRIKE.

Referring to the American Union strike, the judge said that when the history of the great strike shall be written in years to come, the absurd expectations and purpose of its projectors and their marvelous success in deluding a myriad of followers into their active support will seem even more difficult of explanation than it does to-day.

The mind that would conceive and so far execute the plan of taking the entire population by the throat to compel them to effect the settlement of a local labor trouble in Chicago was that of a genius undisturbed. If the combination and conspiracy described in the bill in the Debs case and contained in the order of injunction was not unlawful, then there is no law in this country securing the right of private property, no law authorizing the Federal Government to operate the mails, no law by which the regulation of interstate commerce is vested in the general Government.

ROUGH ON DEBS.

A public nuisance, to be more complete all its features than that which Debs and his colleagues were engaged in furthering cannot be imagined. The novelty involved in the application of such a remedy to such an injury was not that injuries of the same kind had not before been restrained by injunction, but only that never before in the history of the courts had injuries of this kind been so enormous and far reaching in their effects.

Had any injustice been done to Debs in trial by the court? Judge Taft asked.

Is there the slightest doubt in the mind of his fiercest supporter that he violated the injunction?

Why, then, complain of his conviction before a tribunal authorized to try him?

In closing Judge Taft said that it would not be surprising if the storm of abuse heaped upon the Federal courts and the political strength of popular groups, whose plans of social reform have not obstructed in those tribunals, shall lead to serious efforts through legislation to cut down their jurisdiction and cripple their efficiency.

If this comes, then the responsibility for its effects, whether good or bad, must be not only with those who urge the change, but also with those who do not strive to resist its coming.

## WAY DOWN IN MAINE.

### Big Washington Colony Lingers at Brookline.

(Special to The Times.)

Brookline, Me., Aug. 28.—Washingtonians swooped down upon this village early in the season, and many of them still linger by the quiet waters of Eggemoggin Beach. Fishing, gunning, and yachting are the principal sports in which the visitors from the Capital City indulge, interspersed occasionally by backwood drives over the finest of roadways, and through dense woods of pines. When the salt air is not in the right direction for the radiator, as the natives term strangers, they are soothed with the balmy winds off the pine forests, so that one continually inhales either ozone or balsam.

The Washington colony numbers about forty persons and nearly every evening they congregate in one cottage where impromptu entertainments of all descriptions are given. These affairs are entertained by music rendered by Mr. Spencer and Mr. Elliott Prentiss.

Among the Washingtonians here are: Rev. and Mrs. William E. Parsons, Mr. George Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. I. C. Sir, Mr. and Mrs. Harris Slater, Miss Helen Slater, Mr. and Mrs. P. V. DeGraw, Mr. Edwin B. DeGraw, Mr. and Mrs. William Shoules, Dr. and Mrs. D. W. Prentiss, Mr. Spencer, Mr. Elliott Prentiss, Prof. Fred Erbe and family, Hon. and Mrs. G. H. Macdowall, Miss Ruth Macdowall, Miss E. Pruden, Miss Ingersoll, Miss Bertha McGee, the Misses Lathbourn, Miss Jennie Hodges, and Judge G. M. Sweeney, formerly of the Patent Office.

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